

Men who have puffed all their time in low and vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a lagacity for vulgar minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and to rest in them. *South.*

Now waiting years my former strength confound,  
And added wounds have bow'd me to the ground;  
Yet by the flubble you may guess the grain,  
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Brome.*

Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward? —  
—Moft sure, and vulgar; every one hears that. *Shakespeare.*

VULGAR. *n. f.* [*vulgaris*, Fr.] The common people.  
I'll about;

Drive away the vulgar from the fleets. *Shakespeare.*

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the grandees of the vulgar, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *K. Charles.*

The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift.*

VULGARITY. *n. f.* [*from vulgar.*]

Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them some spheres above the multitude; yet are they fill within the line of vulgarity and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

'Tis true it is, and I hope I shall not offend their vulgarities, if I say they are daily mocked into error by deifiers. *Brown.*

Particular instance or specimen of meanness.

Is the grand sophos of Perlius, and the flubility of Juvenal to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and vulgarity of expression? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

VULGARLY. *adv.* [*from vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much respect  
In princes, and which pleases vulgarly,  
Of goodly personage, and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*

He, that believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call vulgarly a desperate person. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

As it is vulgarly understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VULNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerabilis*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptible of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests ;  
 I bear a charmed life, which must not yield  
 To one of woman born. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*  
 Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched  
 by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was  
 slain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal  
 part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*VULNERARY.* *adj.* [*vul. erare*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] *Uchida*  
 in the cure of wounds.  
 Try whether the same effect will not ensue, by common  
*vulnerary* plasters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries*.  
*Welman's Surgery.*  
 To *VULNERATE.* *v. a.* [*vulnere*, Lat.] To wound ; to hurt.  
*De facis* there is such an intercourse between the magnetic  
 unguent and the *vulnerable* body. *Glaville's Staff.*  
*VULPINE.* *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.  
*VULTURE.* *n. f.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey remark-  
 able for voracity.  
 Nor the night raven, that fill deadly yells,  
 Nor grievly cultures make us once afraid'.  
 We've willing dames enough, there cannot be  
 That *culture* in you to devour to many.  
 As will to greatness dedicate themselves.  
 A ravenous *culture* in his open'd fide.  
 Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd.  
*Spenser.*  
*VULTURINE.* *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.  
*Uvula.* *n. f.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spon-  
 geous body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of  
 the nostrils over the glottis. *Dr.*  
 By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind  
 the *wound*. *Welman's Surgery.*  
*UXORIOUS.* *adj.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a  
 wife; infected with concubinal dotage.  
 Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorius*, nor scarce in-  
 dulent; but companionable and respectful. *Bacon.*  
 That *uxorius* king, whose heart, though large,  
 Begu'd by fair idolaters, fell  
 To idols foul. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 How would'st thou insult,  
 When I must live *uxorius* to thy will  
 In perfect thralldom, how again betray me? *Milton.*  
*UXORIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *uxorius*.] With fond submissiveness to a wife.  
 If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd  
 To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,  
 Prepare thy neck. *Drayden's Fennel.*  
*UXORIOUSNESS.* *n. f.* [from *uxorius*.] Concubinal dotage;  
 fond submissiveness to a wife.



**W** is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is exprest the found of the Roman *v*, and the Eolic *Ϝ*. Both the form and found are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

*W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *fl. ew*: the found of *u* consonant is uniform.

To *WA'BBLE*. *u. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To flake; to move from side to side.

If in your word you find it *wabble*; that is, that one side of the left inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer fit it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Moxon*.

*WAD*. *n. f.* [joeb hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.

2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward*.

*WADD'LE*. *n. f.* [from *wad*, *wad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuffing loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To *WA'DDLE*. *v. n.* [*wagg'helen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a casual corruption, *waddle*.] To shake, in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakspeare*.

The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down like big-bellied women. *Spektator*, N° 127.

The farmer's goose,  
Grown fat with corn and litting still,  
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door fill,  
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool  
Her belly in the neighbour'ing pool. *Swift*.

A dabchick *waddles* through the cope  
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope*.

Duñels, of business the directing foul,  
To human heads like biast to the bowl;  
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,  
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope*.

To *WA'DE*. *v. n.* [from *vadium*, Lat. pronounced *vadium*.]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll wade to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakspeare*.

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakspeare*.

I am in blood

Step in to far, that, should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakspeare. Macbeth*.

He staid seven days at the Craflus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks*.

Then since fortune's favours fade;  
You that in her arms do sleep,  
Learn to swim, and not to wade,  
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton's Poems*.

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,  
And swims, or links, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton*.

It is hard to wade deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown*.

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *Moré's Divine Dialogues*.

I hose birds only *wade* in the water, and do not swim. *Moré*.

On feet and wings, he flies, and *wades*, and hops. *Pope*.

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker*, b. iii.

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker*.

The substance of those controversies whereunto we have begun to *wade*, be rather of outward things appertaining to the church, than of any thing wherein the being of the church consisteth. *Hooker*, b. i.

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to wade.  
*Fairy Queen, b. i.*

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled  
 Into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of  
 our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood  
 and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless con-  
 troversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much  
 time of learned men. *Decay of Piety.*

The dame  
 Now try'd the flairs, and *wading* through the night,  
 Search'd all the deep recess, and issu'd into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful God then plunges from above,  
 And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,  
 There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and grope: his way,  
 Half-sing'd, half-flit'd. *Dryden.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the  
 Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth,  
 and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

WAFER. *n. f.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;  
 Make *wafers* and cakes, for these must be thine. *Tauffer.*

Poor Sancho they persecuted that he enjoyed a great domi-  
 nion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and  
 marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand  
 places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little  
 thin *wafel*; yet so, that the members thereof should not one  
 run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order  
 agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Hall.*

3. Paste made to clothe letters.

To WAFER. *v. a.* [probably from *wagen*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,  
 Than now the English bottoms have *wafst* o'er,  
 Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*

Our high admiral  
 Shall *wafst* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakspeare.*

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not  
 sink but float; their lungs being able to *wafst* up their bodies,  
 which are in others overpoiled by the hinder legs, we have  
 not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,  
 With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves:  
 A hundred years they wander on the shore;  
 At length, their penance done, are *wafst* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *wafst* him o'er  
 To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryden.*

From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles  
 of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that  
 wherein the soul was *wafst* and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *wafst* over their troops into Sicily in open *wa-*  
*fels*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,  
 You what fair winds may *wafst* him over;  
 Alas! what winds can happy prove,  
 That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
 And *wafst* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAFER. *v. n.* To float.

It *wafst* nearer yet, and then the knew,  
 That what before she but surmisd, was true. *Dryden.*

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,  
 And now the shouts *wafst* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body.

From the bellying east of the whirlwind's wing  
 Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,  
 In one wide *wafst*. *Thompson's Winter.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of infor-  
 mation at sea.